

# The Kansas City Journal.

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**Weather Forecast for Wednesday.**  
 Washington, July 5.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Fair weather; southerly winds.  
 For Missouri: Increasing cloudiness; southerly winds.  
 For Kansas and Nebraska: Partly cloudy weather, with occasional showers; cooler; southerly winds, becoming northerly.

## OUR LOSSES AT SANTIAGO.

The latest reports from Santiago indicate that the American losses in the two days' land fighting were much heavier than at first supposed. It is estimated that the number of killed and wounded, Americans and Cubans, was at least 1,500 men. Of this total it is inevitable that there should have been several hundred fatalities.

These terrible casualties bring profound sorrow to the nation. Hundreds of homes will be made desolate by the news from the front. But, there is comfort in the fact that our losses were fruitful of victory. The number of dead and wounded is a more eloquent tribute to the heroism of the American soldiers than could be paid in song or story. It tells a tale of aggressive, fearless fighting in the face of great disadvantages. The number of officers among the fallen is an especially significant commentary upon the bravery and faithfulness of our military leaders.

The situation of our soldiers in front of Santiago is particularly distressing. The burying of the dead, the care of the wounded and a large number of sick, and the strengthening of the intrenchments and artillery have given them serious employment since the cessation of hostilities. The refusal of the Spaniards to remove their fallen soldiers from the field has added a strange horror to the surroundings, while the serious illness of General Shafter must have a depressing effect. No one doubts the courage of the men, however, for that has been attested under the most persistent and deadly fire. The fall of Santiago must be near at hand, and with the surrender of the city will be completed a great chapter in American history, a chapter whose brilliancy will be shared between the wonderful exploit of our fleet and the heroism and fortitude of our land forces.

## SOME PHASES OF SPANISH TYRANNY.

The Cubans and the Philippine Islanders are not the only people who have suffered from Spanish tyranny of the form or another. The factional differences and complexities of the nation have confused and intimidated even the government officials. Those who should have the highest authority in the kingdom have been afraid to follow the dictates of prudence. The ignorance and unreasonable confidence of the people prevented a policy calculated to avert war. Had this not been true, the queen regent and the Spanish cabinet would never have allowed the opening of hostilities.

In turn, both the people and the high officials of Spain are shamefully unappreciative of the heroism of their soldiers and marines. It has been demonstrated in various ways that the defeated Spaniard would rather be a prisoner in the hands of his enemy than to be returned to the mercy of his countrymen. In the loss of the Asiatic squadron the Spaniards suffered such chagrin that they found no compensation in the splendid heroism of Admiral Montojo and his seamen, who stood by their guns until every vessel was destroyed, and many of them went down with colors flying. Montojo's safety was secured only by the friendly offices of our admiral.

A few days ago the officers and crew of a gunboat, which had taken refuge in one of the rivers emptying into Manila bay, found themselves so hard pressed by the insurgents that they dropped down stream and surrendered to one of Dewey's officers, recognizing the futility of fighting even one of the American ships. These men were offered their liberty on parole, but refused, declaring that they dare not brave the wrath of their countrymen for having surrendered.

There is reason to believe that so much pressure was brought upon Admiral Cervera by those who judged of his position at long range, that in desperation he took fatal chances with Sampson's fleet. This much is certain, that the refusal, thus far, of General Linerae to surrender Santiago is mainly due to the fact that his position has been so misrepresented by the one-sided reports sent to Madrid that he dares not yield to General Shafter's demand, for fear of his own people. General Blanco is said to have threatened to commit suicide rather than personally surrender Havana.

What a contrast between the spirit of Spain toward her army and that of the United States toward its defenders! And how pointedly this difference typifies the superiority of the American civilization.

## ONE ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW.

Mr. Henry Norman, the English author and journalist, is contributing to current literature some articles upon American affairs which are highly interesting—not alone because they gratify our pride in their complimentary character, but also because they contain some intelligent comparisons which enable us to judge of our own progress and realize some of the things in which we are lacking.

Mr. Norman declares that the observant visitor to America must be impressed first with the remarkable development of what may be called applied intelligence. Not only is there an extraordinary fertility of invention, but also an instant readiness on everybody's part to make use of the things invented. "In Europe, when we have a certain 'fitment' in house or office that serves its purpose well, we are satisfied with it and go on with our work. If anybody comes along with something rather better, we look upon him as a nuisance."

The thing we have is quite good enough. In America it seems that a man will try an object one day and throw it away the next for something a trifle more convenient or expeditious." In illustration of this Mr. Norman declares that upon each of his visits to America he finds a constant improvement in the telephone. The instrument has grown smaller, neater, more graceful, until to-day as it stands on an American desk it might be a flower holder. "In some of the best parts of London to-day you cannot have a telephone at all, and when you do it is the ugly box arrangement of ten years ago. I call upon a journalist friend in New York. Upon his desk stands an elegant apparatus through which he converses every afternoon with Washington and Chicago. In a London newspaper office you might as well look for a machine for making liquid air. The street cars are another example. When I was here a short time ago, the system of traction was by underground cable. This is already becoming extinct. The cars themselves, too, are of London there is not, so far as I know, a single street car propelled by any mechanical means, and they are the dim and dirty vehicles of a quarter of a century ago. Another striking example is builders' hardware. Locks, hinges, sash pulleys, window fasteners, bath-fittings and the like are years ahead of us. There is not a hotel in all Europe—I do not believe there is a private house—in which things are as graceful and serviceable as in New York. On this visit I noticed a new fitting on the wall of the bathroom. It was an electric heater for curling irons! I stood before it in amazement. There is not a building in London, indeed not in Europe, constructed with the ingenuity, the convenience, the elegance of some of the new big buildings in Broadway. I happen to be interested at this moment in house building; therefore I am taking home a supply of small objects and a collection of catalogues of every kind. The farm offers another set of examples. Since we are being ruined by the competition of the Western prairie it is obvious that we should employ every possible appliance to get more and cheaper produce from our land. The facts are the exact opposite. American agricultural machinery has revolutionized farming for you. We stand virtually alone in the world. Every English farm laborer believes that hedges and cows. My own man suffices his bees at the end of each season, because he says they get lazy and are not worth keeping. The most convenient implement I own is an American horse-hoe. Cut green beans form one of the valuable foods for poultry. There is not, to the best of my belief, a green-bean cutter in the United Kingdom. I have just ordered one from Massachusetts."

Mr. Norman alludes to these trifling matters because they lead up to more important ones. He says the American bicycle is selling all over Europe because the stupid manufacturers there doggedly insist that a machine weighing less than thirty pounds is unsafe. He declares that he has ridden an American twenty-five-pound machine for three years without a single breakage. American electrical machinery is going all over the world. American locomotives are beating the British ones in foreign markets. American mining machinery is without a rival, and in all iron and steel manufactures we are outstripping England at a very rapid rate. Mr. Norman warns his country to take heed of the huge balances of trade that are coming Americanward, for they indicate the decadence of British manufacturing and the rise of American competition.

He asserts that the world wants the best and that it is the constant effort of America to give it to them, while England sticks in the ruts of antiquity and tries to hold the world back.

And this keen English observer finds another thing, and that is that our advancement in mechanical ingenuity and commercial enterprise has not been at the expense of the growth of good taste and the intellectual qualities. "In domestic architecture," he says, "America has made great strides during the past few years, and to-day she is unsurpassed, even by England, the land of the beautiful home. There is a street car terminus in Washington more attractive to the eye for sound artistic reasons than most city buildings going up in Europe to-day. Better taste is shown by American publishers in the binding of their books than is generally to be found in Europe. American women are to-day dressed with greater elegance than any women outside of Paris. And this leads me to my second reflection. Unless my eye deceives me, the race of American women is growing taller and stronger and handsomer. During the twenty-two years I have visited the United States I have noticed this gradual development. Greatly daring, I express the opinion that, in the world, no gathering of more beautiful women can be seen than in the halls of the Waldorf hotel any afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock. Columbia is putting on beauty as a garment. When her voice becomes as attractive as her figure and her features, she shall be called Helen, and, like her of Troy, confer immortality with a kiss."

## WHEN TO MARKET WHEAT.

The Journal is in receipt of a letter from a farmer in Ellis county, Kas., who asks for an opinion as to the advisability of holding this season's crop of wheat for higher prices. At all times there are so many undeterminable influences at work upon the wheat market that an authoritative judgment as to the future prices from any source is impossible, and we must decline to offer advice to this correspondent and other farmer readers.

However, there are certain facts readily at hand which the farmers will find useful in forming opinions for themselves. For the past four years the wheat crop of the world has been diminishing, and this should be taken into account in connection with the fact that wheat consumers have been increasing. The average crop for five years was 2,571,220,324 bushels, of which the crop of 1897 was 31,000,000 bushels short. Each year the reserves carried over have been growing a little less until the bins of the world's crop the greatest amount America has ever produced in one year was less than 62,000,000 bushels, and the average for the past five years has been but 516,367,000, or less than one-fifth of the world's total crop. In the year just closed we exported 210,000,000 bushels, and it is not likely that of the present supposed phenomenal crop we will be able to export much more, as the ratio of consumption at home probably will correspond with the increase in yield. While the bins of Europe are avowedly empty we ourselves have less old wheat in sight than in any year since 1891 and we will not be able to

spare enough from our crop of 1898 to bring the world's available supply up to the usual quantity unless the other wheat producing countries produce more than average crops, a possibility that is not indicated by present reports.

In other words the great crop that we are expecting in this country is not of itself sufficient to overcome the deficiencies in the world's supply, and therefore it will not depress the market in the manner the prophets of evil would have us believe. As to prices, no one can tell. The conditions are present for fair prices on an average through the market year, but when the best prices may be obtainable is another question. As a rule the opening price for a new crop feels the natural depression attending the marketing of large quantities, but there have been instances when the opening price exceeded the average price for the full crop year.

There is one bit of advice which safely may be offered the Kansas farmers. They should hold some portions of their crop, independent of the market conditions, until another crop is in sight and fairly well assured. They are well enough off now to be able to practice a little forethought. They are not under the necessity of pouring all their crop into the markets at once, and it is safe to say that the man who holds at least a portion of his wheat for the winter market will lose nothing in the operation, and he may make a ten-strike.

Watson should be given a powerful office and should be started for Spain as early as possible. It took the Spaniards a long time to get the Dewey victory through their heads, and they have not yet learned that Cervera's squadron has been destroyed. If, like the Missourians, they must be "shown," we ought to lose no time in giving them a demonstration on the Spanish coast. Incidentally it might enhance our standing a little if several other European powers would avail themselves of the opportunity to take observations.

If General Linerae is afraid to surrender and return to Spain, let him give up and make his home in the United States. He looks like a thoroughbred and fought like a hero, and might make a pretty good American citizen.

The list of American heroes has been so greatly augmented that a complete revision of the various "grat" pictures will be necessary before the opening of the next show season.

President McKinley is not wasting any time waiting for voluntary proposals of peace. He confidently expects a forced expression by and by, however.

Camara must have heard the news from Santiago. He is getting away from Watson as fast as the regulations of the Suez canal will permit.

The present war will give us the credit of showing more consideration for our enemies than Spain shows for her defenders.

Lieutenant Wainwright was entitled to the distinction of being the first to remark, "The Maine has been avenged."

Even the most ardent admirer of Admiral Sampson will not begrudge Commodore Schley his share of the glory.

The reports show that more lives were lost in celebrating history on the Fourth than in making it on that day.

Some of the "rough riders" have fallen in battle, but five additional troops are on the way to Santiago.

When we get settled in the Philippines we shall have Fourth of July events reported promptly.

If we are to get Hobson by exchange we can afford to be liberal.

## KANSAS TOPICS.

San Francisco Chronicle: Lieutenant W. A. DeFord has forfeited his position as adjutant of the Kansas regiment and has been assigned to Company K as first lieutenant.

San Francisco Chronicle: Lieutenant Colonel Little, of the Kansas regiment, is seriously ill and is being attended by two of the regimental surgeons at 1217 Van Ness avenue, the residence of a family which met Little in Cairo, Egypt, when the lieutenant colonel was United States consul general at that place.

Jerry Simpson should come out with an interview proudly calling attention to the fact that wheat is only 15 per cent higher than he said it would be in the event of McKinley's election. That is quite close enough to a Populist prediction.

Governor Stanley is ready toasting the delights of fame and prominence. A Wichita manufacturer has named a brand of cigars for him.

Miss Mayme Getman displayed her ability to accomplish that sort of thing when she led Mr. C. W. French to the altar at Cherraville the other day.

The editor of the Conway Springs Star wants to know if that new baby down at the house is entirely valid without an internal revenue stamp.

The Great Bend Tribune admits that the naming of that new artificial lake for Bryan might result in its never drying up, but it fears that it will be too shallow.

Here is another nice little inconsistency in the Populist platform. In one resolution the national platform of 1896 is indorsed from beginning to end. In the next resolution the issue of government bonds for any purpose is vigorously denounced. The Populist national platform of 1896 indorsed the issue of bonds by congress at any time the necessity arose, but objected to the issue of bonds by the president and his secretaries without an act of congress. In other words, the Populist national convention denounced the kind of bonds issued during the Populist and Democratic administration, and indorsed the kind of bonds just issued for war purposes.

Governor Leedy ought to call his Populist state convention together again and repeat the speech in which he declared that McKinley, Sampson, Shafter et al were pursuing a dilly-dally policy with the purpose of continuing the war until after the next election in hope of again being placed in power on account of their war records. And there are two or three other copperhead speeches that we hope the governor will repeat at his earliest opportunity.

"There is a lot of newspaper talk about the batch of recruits that left Paola lining up on the depot platform and the girls cheering down the line kissing them good-by," says the Osawatomie Graphic, "but it does not seem to be generally known that an entire Missouri Pacific freight crew was lined up with the boys, trying to look sorry

but enjoying it more than a dog fight. The fireman was the only disappointed man in the lot; he was a little late catching on, but he made a full hand after he got a start."

J. V. Callahan, the Oklahoma Populist congressman, having been forced by public sentiment to withdraw the appointment of an Oklahoma cadet in the West Point, appointed an Oklahoma boy who has now failed to pass the preliminary examination. This necessitates another selection, and Mr. Callahan announces by letter that he will open the place to competitive examination. All who enter the contest, says the congressman, must be recommended by good silver men and be between the age of 17 and 22 years, and then he adds: "I do not agree to appoint the party holding the highest grade, but believe that the whole world at large is qualified." That is to say, this congressman bars all Republicans from his competitive examination, and will appoint the one who shows himself to be the biggest lunatic on silver.

A young woman of Humboldt was declared insane by a jury at Iowa the other day, and the Register says that the principal testimony was to the effect that she believed that the whole world at large was the judge of her conduct. The presence of about fifty guests, "Old Glory" wrapped and folded as it is on ships when it is hoisted through the rigging, was run up to the top of a ninety-foot pole. Three little girls then pulled the cords that released the stately emblem, and as it unfurled itself three pigeons, colored red, white and blue, were set free, and a hundred little flags were waved in all directions.

The consensus of opinion among the prophets of Popocracy as interpreted by Charles Green, of the Brookfield Argus, accords to Marshall the supreme courtship nomination, for the long term, on the first ballot, with the short term between Halliburton and Ramey, while for the school superintendency a neck-and-neck race between Carrington and Spencer is looked for. Among all the sages interviewed, however, not one, it is said, would venture a guess at the name of the fellow who is to carry off the nomination for the railroad commissioner's office.

Two paragraphs among the resolutions adopted by the Republicans of Greene county at their convention in Springfield the other day are of interest. "Believing that the best interests of the Republican party of Missouri will be promoted by the selection of a chairman of the state committee from the interior of the state, we most heartily indorse the Hon. T. J. Alkire for chairman, for this position. We recognize in Mr. Alkire a man of high executive ability, and commend him to the party of the state for their favorable consideration." \* \* \* We point with pride to the record of the Hon. Webster Davis and heartily indorse the selection of Missouri's governor by President McKinley for the position of assistant secretary of the interior; that in the person of Webster Davis Missouri has an exponent of Republican principles of which the Republicans of Greene county are especially proud."

Bert Northrup is a Springfield boy who not long ago became a member of the Eleventh United States Infantry, the recruits for which were sent first to Fort McPherson and afterward to Tampa. In the latter place he met a fellow recruit, a Leader-Democrat, he relates entertainingly some of his experiences since he entered his country's service, and some extracts are given herewith: "There are at least 30,000 recruits in camp here, and they are waiting for orders to move and go on board transports, some wanting to go to Cuba, some to Porto Rico, some to the Philippines and some are homesick, and in fact, no one is satisfied. Yesterday was muster day. Everybody signed the payroll. Many thousand souls were made happy to think that they will soon receive their month's pay, and in fact most of them, as well as myself, are badly in need of the same. There are premiums on all sorts of chewing and smoking tobacco. After one poor fellow gets a light and begins smoking he is tempted to death. It is not like sitting at home in an easy chair and taking a social smoke like this. 'Ha, Jack, give me a light.' 'Say, Sport, please give me a light.' 'Say, Sport, have you got any smoking?' 'Ha, fellow, give me a chew.' and so on. I sat and watched one poor fellow after another get into a fix. One of his cigarette lit he gave away fifty-two lights to others, and I know he enjoyed his smoke. We had a nice little forced march last Thursday of six miles. We marched out to Palmetto beach for target practice through sand, mud or five inches deep, but that would not have been so bad if it had not been for the load we had to carry on our backs. It consists of one shelter tent, one blanket, one poncho, one canteen, one canteen, one canteen, one bayonet and 100 rounds of ammunition, two pairs of shoes and two suits of underclothes. If you don't think it will weigh much you ought to try it once. There is no recreation here, and we have almost no time for dreaming to just look around. While we were out at target practice there was a large sea serpent appeared at the edge of the water, and several alligators also. I will have to tell you our army doctor, who is the bravest soldier in the field. While we were firing at the Spaniard target at a distance of 200 yards old 'Bum' was jumping and rearing and plunging in the water after each shot. 'Bum' got in the rear of the target and was pierced through the body with a steel jacket ball. The boys picked him up and took him to the hospital for treatment. The doctor gave him pills, just as he does each patient that goes to him for treatment."

## From a Friendly Point of View.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The letters of Mr. Norman, in which he summarizes his impressions of the United States, gained on his recent visit, is an interesting war document. It is altogether comforting to see yourself as others see you. It is a good thing to hold the mirror up in all kindness—namely, in admiration. This Norman does. He has never liked us, and has not hesitated to say so. And for years he has been the one Englishman whose point of view as to American emotions, beliefs and policies needed little correction. His present outline of what he conceives the new "American revolution" is therefore for the direct result of a familiarity of years and the direct result of the study of the moment.

All that he says of our unpreparedness for war is said in good spirit, and will be so taken. But it is not the unpreparedness of all classes and conditions for war is decided and complimentary, and his general description of the situation is most accurate. Of his three main points two none will be new to us. We shall become a great armed power (naval) and that our understanding with England will become a marked factor in the future of both countries. But the second point he makes, that the new force become a colonizing nation, is not so happy a prophecy nor so sure a detail of the "revolution." And it is curious that so observing a man as Mr. Norman did not see that the subject of colonization was still an open question with the American government and the American people.

A better description of the situation would have been to say that the government and the people intend to do their whole duty to the struggling people they have freed, or are freeing; that they will do this duty by compelling or anticipating events, but by meeting the issues as they arise as they may mean colonies, and it may not. Expansion there must be. Expansion there will be, but that is a far different thing from a cut-and-dried policy of colonial imperialism. Events may lead to imperialism.

## MISSOURI POINTS.

"Fully as warm a reception as he got in Kansas City, if not 'just a little rise,' Webster Davis would have been given had he attended the Greene county convention in Springfield, Saturday, the Republican declares."

His friends in Joplin are said to have in their possession written authority from the absent warrior himself for the exploitation of a room for Major William H. Wood, of Missouri volunteers, for the Republican congressional nomination in the Fifteenth district.

"There is no telling, of course, what the Democratic party of Missouri may do, but we hardly think the name of Mr. David Bawl, of Jo Bowers' county, will ever head a Democratic state ticket," Colonel George Martin ventures to guess.

"That story of the 50-day rate at the Springfield hotel during the recent Democratic convention may not be true, but it is already having a bad effect on the railroad commissioner. The list of candidates for railroad commissioner is said to have shrunk to fifteen from the original 67."

Judge Rudolph Hilt is promised the Republican nomination for governor, after he has served a while longer on the circuit bench, by the Franklin County Tribune. The judge's decisions are rarely reversed, and his party standing is of the best.

Tribune might have selected less available timber."

H. J. Simmons, a prominent North Missouri Democrat, and from that to the Courier, at Clarence, and mayor of the town as well, intimates to his friends throughout the state that the duties of the chief clerkship of the next house added to his present work really wouldn't overburden him."

What a sort of put-that-in-your-pipe-and-smoke-it-Mr. Cooney air, the Springfield Republican jumps into the following: "W. G. Robertson will be nominated by the Republicans at Sedalia and elected to congress by the voters of the Seventh district. This is not only official but confidential."

The Argus Rifles, Brookfield's crack military organization, which has been accepted, under the command of Captain Goldman, as Company A, of the new Sixth regiment, expect to start for the latter part of the week, stopping a few weeks at Jefferson barracks for drill and then going to Chickamauga. The organization includes the flower of Linn county youth and is certain to make a gallant record if given half a chance."

A unique feature of one of the private Fourth of July celebrations at St. Joe Monday was the flag-raising on the lawn of Mr. W. H. Robertson. In the presence of about fifty guests, "Old Glory" wrapped and folded as it is on ships when it is hoisted through the rigging, was run up to the top of a ninety-foot pole. Three little girls then pulled the cords that released the stately emblem, and as it unfurled itself three pigeons, colored red, white and blue, were set free, and a hundred little flags were waved in all directions.

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## THE LESSON OF 1844.

From the New York Star.

To the Editor:—You have recently given a part of the history of the annexation of Texas. Will you allow one who can say with Caesar, "all of which I saw," etc., to add a little more to the old history? The opposition to the admission of Texas was more on account of the "slavery question," which then, beginning to influence politics, dominated them sixteen years later. Men like Horace Greeley opposed the admission of Texas, New Mexico because it would upset the equilibrium of the United States senate.

Accordingly, in 1844, before the national nominating conventions were held, letters were sent to Van Buren, asking him to give his opinions about the annexation of Texas.

Both of these celebrated men, knowing the influence and power of New England in the nominating conventions, wrote letters deprecating the admission of Texas into the Union.

Van Buren's letter cost him the nomination. Clay's cost him his election. Polk became president. California, Nevada, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and the integral parts of the American Union, besides Texas.

Well, let presidential candidates learn the lesson of 1844. W. J. Bryan has dug his presidential grave deep. It will be the lesson that the well known phrase "manifest destiny" was first promulgated. Translated into more religious language it is Providence.

J. G. W.

## Papa's First.

From the Washington Star.

"Talk about bright babies!" exclaimed the proud father. "Talk about children who are going to be big men some day!" "But he is rather early to prophesy? He can't talk yet."

"Can't talk? Just listen to him! Of course he doesn't say anything, but that's the beauty of it. He is a natural born blubberer."

## Qualified.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Watts—"I fear the Spanish have not the qualifications for good soldiers, barring bravery."

Potts—"I don't uphold the Spanish, but you must admit that their marksmanship eminently fits them for police duty."

## His Personal Experience.

From the Cleveland Leader.

"We've all heard a good deal about love at first sight, and read of it in stories, but did you ever really know of a case?"

"Yes, I was once introduced to a girl whose father, as I happened to know at the time, had millions."

## A Good Excuse.

From the Chicago News.

Judge—"What excuse had you for drinking?"

Prisoner—"I was dry, your honor."

In the best sense of the word, and the "new revolution" may be as decided as Mr. Norman suggests; but if it will be through no craze for new things, but in all soberness and with a high sense of the responsibilities of the day and hour.

## Cheap Money.

From the Baltimore Sun (Sat. Ed.).

Spain has, against her will, been forced on the silver basis, and from that to the paper basis, so that through adversity she now realizes the fond hopes entertained by our Populist orators in the campaign of 1896 for the United States.

Spain has now an amply depreciated currency. Her dollar, or peseta, is no longer worth too much. Prices are as high as Mr. William Jennings Bryan could wish, but still the Spanish laborer is not satisfied. Consequently the necessities of life are greatly advanced in price near Gibraltar, owing to the depreciation of the peseta. Coal heavers have in consequence struck for higher wages. They were offered \$4.00 a day, but had the taste to demand pay in British gold. Silver, we are told, is the poor man's money. Senator Stewart states in his new book, on the "Functions of Money," that "silver is the measure of the wealth of a nation in time of peace and light its battles in time of war." On the other hand, "gold is such a confirmed traitor that every civilized nation in the world has been compelled to banish it in times of great emergency."

Spain got rid of its yellow traitor, but the coal heavers want it back. They were at length, however, forced to agree to a compromise and "receive 50 per cent on the sterling exchange of the day, which is to be known by applying each day at the postoffice." They take their fifty-cent dollars unwillingly, though they get more out of it, than they did formerly, and would exact gold if they could.

## Peculiar People.

From the New York Sun.

An advocate of the Hawaiian annexation who opposes Hawaii are like men who advise the use of big guns in battle, but not small ones. Mere opponents of Hawaii represent the view that in the great international struggle for progress and power, the Hawaiian people should be used at all. They would rather give up the contest.

Anti-annexationists completely enjoy for the present what they have inherited and murmur sleepily, "Let the future look out for itself. There will be nothing new in it. If there should be we must let it alone."

## When a Big Gun Goes Off.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Not one man in ten thousand has a clear idea of just what happens when a big cannon is fired. The physical manifestations are numerous. Even professors of chemistry and physics are stunned when they witness the explosion of a projectile, and the peculiar effects they induce. The puff of white smoke, the flash of fire, the dim image of the flying projectile, the roar and the recoil are all familiar, but back of these are complex and mysterious phenomena most bewildering to the mind of any but an artillery expert.

First, the cubes, disks, hexagons or irregular lumps of powder are chemically transformed into a powerful, expanding gas, which instant firing takes place. Then there are innumerable by-products that even chemists do not understand.

The explosion of gunpowder is divided into three distinct stages called ignition, inflammation, and combustion. The ignition is the setting on fire of the first grain, while the inflammation is the spreading of the flame over the surface of the powder and from the point of ignition. Combustion is the burning of each grain. The value of gunpowder is due to the fact that when subjected to sufficient heat it becomes a gas which expands with frightful rapidity. The so-called explosion is but a cutting of a match is touched to gunpowder is merely a chemical change, during which there is a sudden evolution of gases from the original solid.

It has been calculated that ordinary gunpowder on exploding expands about 3,000 times or fills a space much larger as a gas than when in a solid form. When this chemical change takes place in a closed vessel the expansion may be made to do work like that of a piston in an engine. The force of the great gun or test tube in the line of least resistance.

The hardest work a gunner is called upon to do is to stand the tremendous shock. The forces exerted by these gases in expanding seem to radiate in all directions from the cannon, as ripples are caused by dropping a pebble in a pool of still water. As a matter of fact, it has been discovered that these lines of force are exceedingly complicated affairs, and play very queer pranks about the cannon. As a result few people know just which is the safest or the most dangerous position for a gunner to take when he is firing a projectile. The great thirteen-inch guns on our monitors, a position back of the gun is much easier than one nearer the muzzle.